

The Anti-Slavery Conventions in Boston appears to have been of the highest order—large and thrilling interest. The Liberty Convention nominated again that excellent ticket, for Gov. Samuel E. Sewall East, for Lieut. Gov. John M. Brewster, Esq., for whom was chosen president of the Religious Convention, of which the Beacon of Liberty, and received, says:

Rational Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Anti-Slavery Religions had a glorious Convention in Boston, Thursday, Feb. 28, at the Marlboro Street Church. It was composed of religious men of various denominations throughout the State.

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the question of American Slavery, so that ministers and laymen might be prepared to set right in regard to this great question, which is now agitating the whole country. We say again, it was a glorious Convention—composed a noble, dignified body of men who have shown themselves to be the friends of man.

The Convention considered—I. Why the slaves are not long since abolished America? Slavery? 2. Where lies the blame that is? 3. Are we authorized to expect that the Gospel will yet prevail?

How? By what means? 4. What would we do to end this? 5. How shall the Gospel be administered, as to secure the abolition of slavery on Christian principles, and by Christian influences?

Abolitionist speeches were made by Rev. Loring, G. Cooper, Lovejoy, Russell, Colcord, and many other distinguished ministers and Laymen.

No man was listened to with more marked attention than Dr. Loring, thus showing that he is esteemed an authority by the numerous and intelligent men in the Commonwealth. It did our heart good to see such an expression of confidence after all the usurpation and abuse cast upon him by the leaders of the ungodly political and church parties in the land.

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We saw many ministers who have hitherto stood aloof from the cause of the slave, and were glad to see them enter the ranks of the cause.

Proceedings of the Convention were received from Rev. F. N. Kirk and others who were prevented from being present, occurring in the objects of the delegation,

Michigan.

The late meeting of the State A. S. Society in Mich. is spoken of as very able and interesting. Mr. Birney wrote a letter to it which is to be published. The following are some of the good resolutions passed.

Resolved, That on reflection, we approve the Liberty in 1844, and would deem it a violation of our principles had we voted for Slaveholders, or supported the avowed annexation; or him who would have been, under all circumstances, "dealt to us."

Resolved, That from parties of persons, honoring slaveholders, as the highest offices, if honest, are evidence of a feeble and inconsistent intellect; if dishonest, are disgusting, and in neither case, are entitled to our support.

The high demand of what was wrong from Mexico, and the timid demand of what is right of strong England, are not worthy only of the weak and pusillanimous, but of those who are weak in spirit, which bears upon such issues, as its right arm. Resolved, That we feel it vastly important that the Executive Committee employ lecturers and collectors to scatter light and truth, showing the nature of the Church and State with Slavery, and our consequent responsibilities and guilt.

Resolved, That it is my especial business for the year 1846, by all means in my power, to collect and send to our neighbors into our sister anti-slavery cause.

Resolved, That I will obey the injunction of Henry Clay—"Go home and mind your business."

OHIO.—WHIG ABOLITION.

The whigs in that State have been pronouncing the rights of man that they would repeat the odious "Black Laws" of that state. Last year they were tried and failed, with a large majority of that party in the legislature. This year they again have control of the state, but have not repealed those laws. This is a fair specimen of their anti-slavery promises. They have nominated a candidate for Governor of whose nomination the Cincinnati Herald says—

"The Chronicle said a week or two since that the Whigs must nominate no anti-slavery man. The names of several candidates were before the Convention, and the result was, we see, the relations of the party to the anti-slavery movement, were well considered. The result was, those men were passed by and Mr. Bell, a lawyer of Hamilton, later in his life, was chosen. The Party, a number of Anti-slavery, and not a few who, if we mistake not, avowedly opposed to the repeal of the slave laws of the District of Columbia, was chosen as the representative of the Whig party. The same convention passed a resolution, enjoining Henry Clay, and sending him in regard to the claim of Virginia to exercise sovereignty in the State of Ohio."

We see it stated elsewhere that he did talk quite loud against slavery at the time of his nomination, for the special education of the anti-slavery whigs on the Reserve. Such juglery has had its day.

¶ We are again compelled to suggest to our readers the importance of their paying up this winter, many have done so, but many appear to wish for a paper from a poor man four years for nothing. If any are really unable to pay, the least they ought to do is to write us a letter once a year and "acknowledge the compliment"; then if we continue the paper we could have the satisfaction of doing a generous act. It is a hard case to lose your two dollars a year, and also of the gratification of cheerfully giving it to you. Do let us have the pleasure at least of the latter.

BATH COLLECTOR.—A good deal of sensitiveness is manifest respecting the fate of Dr. Nourse's appointment. The slaveholders have got the notion that he is not sound in respect to slavery, and his credit is feared. We will do the Dr. the credit to say that the slaves against him are being proslavery at heart are certainly false. He is not an apostate from liberty except as his party identifies himself with the abolitionists. How much more will "elocutionists" bear? Wait and see.

¶ "Unshrinking Flannels," the shabby bills tell us, are for sale in Washington street, Boston. We advise the free States to buy enough for the under shirts of their Representatives in Congress.

NEW ORLEANS MAN TRADE.

The editor of the Age is spending the winter at the South, from whose offices we extract the following. That editor probably supposes that an expression of humanity, or the slightest disapprobation at such business would have violated the "compromises of the constitution," and been anti-democratic. This was a specimen of that favorite "draining off" policy of his, for the supply of the Texas market. The slaves are required to recommend themselves in the highest manner.

"The third municipality is below the first, it is of little consequence in the Spanish Town," says the Custom House. "The port of the Custom House is the West side of the Corpus Christi River, and the West side of the Brusso de Salinas and also the route on the main land from twenty to thirty miles west of the Laguna del Madre, terminating at Point Piedras, the destination of the "Arribadas."

"What are they to do there, and the object of their going, are to us profound mystery."

The following, from the Galveston News, gives a strange picture of the Custom House:

"Texas is a great port. Yet, if we are to believe, we are doubly blessed. We have two Custom Houses, two Collectors, commissioners by two Governments, with two sets of conflicting instructions to obey, with two Tariffs to enforce, and two sets of officers to collect and collect and collect, with little or nothing to do, for they have nearly annihilated all import which might give them employment. Mexico has never yet been able to impose upon our commerce so effectual a blockade."

The late arrival of the Galveston News, gives a start upward, to all railroad stock—especially fancy articles,

The New York Express, of Saturday P. M., says—"there is a decided better feeling in the country, and a more general desire to Washington to see how the news will be received there, and what effect it will have."

"We are all anxious to be dressed, and appear to be in good health."

"In passing through the market we were invited to the house of the slaves themselves to receive their presents. When asked what we had to do with this end? 6. How shall the Gospel be administered, as to secure the abolition of slavery on Christian principles, and by Christian influences?"

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News Items.

SACKED CLERGYMAN.—The Woodstock Patriot says—"a friend informs us that, to his personal knowledge, eleven clergymen, of different denominations, with wives and families removed from Connecticut to the Southern States, and there become rich, and sellers of God's image. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them the Devil's missionaries."

SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The new constitution of this State prohibits the introduction of slaves into the State for any purpose. Are they tried off, or do they wish to monopolize the business of negro growing for the Texas market?

POLITICS.—Some think them too dirty to handle. They are not dirtier than the people who go to the polls and purchase their votes, who are always ready to do so.

What right has any man to command of policies being bad, who does not what lies in human to make them good?"—Chronotype.

It is said that our Government has sent a naval force to Vera Cruz with orders. It would seem that some hostile operations upon Mexico were contemplated.

STICK A PEGASUS.—In Waterbury, Connecticut, there is a pin machine which makes eight millions of pins each day?

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CORPORATION.—Mrs. Cestello, who has been on trial before Judge Ingraham in New York for procuring abortion, was on Monday, 16th inst., convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and paid a fine of \$250. Mason, her accomplice, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and he survived but six days after the accident—Clarion.

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THE MOTHER.

BY LYDIA H. GOODRICH.

When, then infinite love was young,
Delighted, o'er thy creation!
With me, then, thou didst mount,
And made my little girls her own;
Who sleepeth watch'd in hours of pain,
Who waketh, watch'd in hours of gain;
Who sorrow'd from thy side to parts
And leave them, on her heart!

The Mother!—How fondly thou didst thy
Son leave care, by night and day?

Who joined thy sports with three fat sons,
And joy'd in their three and four? Who with fond pride, to guest and friend,
Would still the stirring stir about?
Who, when the world was at her pain,
Would pour'd from thy side to parts
And leave them, on her heart!

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Son leave care, by night and day?

Speech of M. Guizot in the French Chamber of Peers, on the President's Message.

The European Times gives from its Paris correspondent, the following abstract of this speech, which has caused quite a "sensation" in Paris. M. Guizot was called out by some remarks made by another Peer, in reference to Texas in the discussion of the King's speech:

[The speech of the Foreign Minister of France, in which the King's speech had been delivered. — "Massive in argument, lofty in tone, irascible in eloquence, it is even entitled to rank with the most effective of any discourses that have ever been delivered in any parliament." — The correspondent adds, "The speech of M. Guizot, however, was not without its interest, in the necessity of the two countries to have opened it; but, since it was opened, he had no hesitation to say his entire thoughts about it. They entertained the same good sentiments in the same general direction as the United States, as they did, and always do, in all their means of maintaining them. Theirs meant to be always for the United States, old and sincere friends. But the United States are not what they were six years ago. Then they were just creatures of the earth, and the power of the paternal empire. Now they have grown and prospered, and taken their places among the powerful of the earth.

From regarding them, as they appeared to him, as the most propitious and greatest, and only by their respects, the United States, but at their best destined, in the future. Opinions might differ as to the merits of their social organization and their political institutions; but it was impossible not to recognize in that society, and by consequence in its institutions, the same good sentiments in the United States, as in the French Republic, of well-being for men, which have been wanting in all other countries, and which mean so much in maintaining them. These meant to be always for the United States, old and sincere friends. But the United States are not what they were six years ago. Then they were just creatures of the earth, and the power of the paternal empire. Now they have grown and prospered, and taken their places among the powerful of the earth.

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Even if the simplest common sense do not perceive the truth of this, the President of the United States indicated it clearly. It was not for him to say that the words of the President were either opportune or measured; but they were frank, explicit, and honorable. He had read them attentively, and understood them. He had read them with his country, the policy they conveyed. He had read two things which appeared to him excessively grave. The first was that the United States had not taken, and will not take, part for or against any one in the affairs of Europe. This, in his opinion, they pursued a perfectly independent policy with regard to the rest of the world. His did not blame them. He would go further, and say, it was their interest, well understood, and that interest was good policy. "But then," pray, "mark these words, they did not say that the United States cannot be astonished at the views of the United States, as independent, than they had done towards the United States newly-born, and hardly sure to live.